

Gray description, there is little doubt that the plant in question was the same and that Engelmann was aware of the description. As far as I have been able to determine, the first writer to bring together both the description and the name is Sereno Watson.⁴ He cited the Torrey and Gray reference and also the Engelmann reference, and in addition placed the variety under the correct binomial *C. ovatus* Desf. For this reason the correct name of the pubescent extreme of *Ceanothus ovatus*, when given varietal rank, should be var. *pubescens* Watson.

Distribution-maps of both *C. ovatus* and the pubescent extreme were made from the representative material in the Gray Herbarium. These showed that the pubescent phase, which has generally been considered as having a more western distribution, occurs within the range of the species even as far east as the Great Lakes and northeastern Massachusetts. Since this pubescent extreme does not have definite claim to rank as a geographic variety, I am considering it as merely a pubescent form. The essential bibliography is as follows:

CEANOTHUS OVATUS Desf., forma **pubescens** (Wats.), stat. nov. *C. ovalis* Bigel., β .? Torrey and Gray, Fl. N. Amer. **1**: 265 (1838). *C. ovalis*, var. *pubescens* Engelmann in Pl. Upp. Miss. 187 (1862), nomen nudum. *C. ovatus*, var. *pubescens* Watson, Bibl. Ind. 166 (1878); Trelease in Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 2nd. ser. **1**: 108 (1889); and later authors, wrongly ascribed to Torr. & Gray. *C. pubescens* ("T. & G.") Rydberg in Small, Fl. Se. U. S. 751, 1334 (1903); not Ruiz & Pavon, Fl. Peruv. **3**: 6, pl. 228 (1802).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

SPARGANIUM GLOMERATUM IN MINNESOTA.—A colony of *Sparganium glomeratum* Laest. occurs in Duluth, Minnesota. It is located on Minnesota Point in Sec. 19, in a shallow bog formerly connected with Superior Bay. Cushioned in *Sphagna* in a *Calla-Acorus* association the plants grow in water from a few to several inches deep, depending on the fluctuating bay level.

The Duluth colony occasioned much interest to the author whose collections Nos. 1627 and 1703 were distributed as *S. fluctuans*. Dr. John B. Moyle's annotation of the sheets in the University of Minnesota Herbarium as *S. fluitans* Fries, the

⁴ Bibl. Ind. 166 (1878).

occurrence of which in America was unknown to the author at that time, led to further study of the material in living and dried states.

The Duluth plants have a sparse and delicate root development with slender rhizomes, apparently different from European plants which are more robust with thicker roots and rhizomes. Moreover, the fruiting heads in the Duluth plants are usually four, sometimes three, whereas in the plants from Sweden and Finland they are usually five, rarely three or six. However, a careful comparative study of flowers and fruits was conclusive as to identity of the Duluth collections.

Regarding the status of this species Professor M. L. Fernald kindly furnished the following critical statement: "*S. glomeratum* Laest. (1852) is regularly kept up by the European authors. It was maintained by Graebner, is also maintained in Holmberg's edition of Hartman's Handbok i. 78 (1922) and in Lindman's Svensk Famerogamflora 44 (1918), both Lindman and Holmberg stating that *S. fluitans* Fries was a mixture or *nomen confusum*, standing primarily upon *S. affine* Schnitzl. (1845) which, as I have repeatedly shown, is *S. angustifolium* Michx. (1803)." Furthermore, Prof. Fernald concludes: "Since the Scandinavian authors so generally reject *S. fluitans* as a *nomen confusum* and cling to *S. glomeratum*, it seems to me wiser to follow their interpretation."

Pertaining to the occurrence of *S. glomeratum* in America, according to Prof. Fernald the species was reported by Dr. Harrison F. Lewis from the Natashaquan River region of Saguenay County, Quebec in Canadian Field Naturalist xlv. 178 (October, 1931). Meinhausen's statement in part, "Aus Nord-America . . ." in Mel. Biol. Acad. St. Petersbourg XIII. (1893) 389, is based upon *S. simplex* Huds. var. *fluitans* Engelm., synonymous with *S. fluctuans* (Morong) Robinson.

In addition to the Duluth specimens there is a single sheet in the University of Minnesota Herbarium labeled as follows: "Lake Itasca, Minn., July 1893. A. B. Aiton." Obviously the locality is Lake Itasca where the plants have not been discovered since.

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Minnesota for herbarium and library facilities; to Dr. F. J. Hermann, Bureau of Plant Industry for checking distribution data; to Prof. M. L. Fernald for the needed data on the specific status and records of distribution.—OLGA LAKELA, State Teachers College, Duluth.

TERATOLOGIC TYPHA

HAROLD ST. JOHN

THE occasional finding of an abnormal specimen of some well-known plant is an incident of decided interest to the collecting botanist. From that time on, he watches with keener eyes for a repetition of similar monstrosities within that particular species, and soon he can add it to his list of those species which commonly produce teratologic individuals. All of us have such a list of a score or more names, often it is only a mental list, but it is nevertheless available for quick and ready reference. A record of some of these observations may prove of great value to those active in tracing the phylogeny of the species.

During the latter part of August and early September, 1917, Miss Grace M. Bryant noticed and collected some Cat-tails that were decidedly out of the ordinary. Nearly all of these are shown in the accompanying photograph. On September 14th Miss Bryant and the author visited the locality together. It is along both banks of Alewife Brook between Massachusetts Avenue and the first bridge, a railroad bridge, a quarter of a mile distant to the south. The stream here forms the boundary between Cambridge and Arlington. Both Cat-tails, *Typha latifolia* L. and *T. angustifolia* L., occur here along the banks of the sluggish stream, but the latter predominates often forming a continuous fringe.

Three abnormal plants of *T. latifolia* were observed. One is shown to the far right in the photograph. The staminate part of the spike has fallen. Below the broken tip of the stem is the normal pistillate part, while five inches below this and partially sheathed in the axils of the two uppermost leaves is an additional pistillate part. Such specimens with two superposed pistillate parts of the inflorescence have been found before in North America as is indicated by a specimen in the Gray Herbarium and one in the Herbarium of Yale University. The